

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 25TH, 1893.

NUMBER 17

WILSON, SONS & CO. (LIMITED)

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Princess Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Guthrie, Hinkley, Sewell & Co's. Bristol Lane.

Coal.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Brazil Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract, at Rio, to:

The Brazilian Government;
Her Britannic Majesty's Government;
The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;
The New Zealand Shipping Companies;
&c., &c.,

Coal.—Large stocks of the best Cardiff steam Coal always kept in Rio depot on Conception Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments: Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Pernambuco, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. Office hours 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 20, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. W. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Espírito da Veiga. Morning service every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening service during cool season according to notice. Holy Communion after morning service on 1st Sunday in the month and on 3rd Sunday at 9 a. m. Baptisms after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M.A., British Chaplain.
Rua dos Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Cantele. English services at 11.30 a. m. Portuguese services at 10.30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sundays, 7.30 p. m. Wednesdays—E. A. TILLY and M. NOBLE DE CAMARGO, Pastors.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15 Travessa da Bandeira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Barão de Copacabana No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

J. I. TAYLOR, Pastor.

Residence: Rua do Bispo No. 27.

IGREJA EVANGELICA LUTHERANA.—Rua larga de S. Joaquina, No. 122. Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays: Prayer meeting at 10 a. m.; Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5.15 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study, and preaching, at 7 p. m.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NICTHEROV.—Rua de S. José No. 25. Divine Service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7.30 p. m.—Bible Studies.—Every Sunday at 5.30 p. m.

SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

Dr. Cleary, Physician and Surgeon: Office 51, Rua das Orquideas. Hours, from 12 to 2. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1530.

Dr. W. Havelburg, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur: Office and residence: Rua 1ª de Março No. 74, from 2 to 4 p. m. Telephone 1046.

Dr. A. Stewart, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant, physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital. Office, 29 Rua do Rosário, 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. Residence 110 Rua da Passagem. Telephone 530.

Dra. Antonieta Dias Morpurgo, Physician and Accoucheur: Rua S. José 48, near Largo da Carioca, from 1 to 3 p. m. Ladies only accepted for treatment. Calls by letter. Residence: Rua Evaristo da Veiga, 70.

Dr. Otto E. Inglis, Dra. Cornelia Inglis, American dentists: Rua de Gonçalves Dias 74. Hours 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION.—Sailors' Home and Institute.—No. 1, Travessa da Marinha, Rua do Lamento, 30 m.—Bible services: In English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 7 p. m. Portuguese Every Sunday on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro No. 71.—In sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—114 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from 10 a. m. to 6 p. m. For terms, apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co. 68 Broad St., New York COMMISSION MERCHANTS MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.

Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Represented by

QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.

CAIXA DO CORREIO 16. 121, RUA DA QUITANDA.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Companhia Importadora Paulista. (THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND 50,000\$000

IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 14

Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.

Address all correspondence to

JOSEPH W. MEE,
Managing Director,
SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.

RUA 1.º DE MARÇO, 107
(P.O. Box 1154) Rio de Janeiro

General and Commission Merchants
Steam-ship Agents
Lighter owners.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.

RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15 | RUA SÃO BENTO, 39
(P.O. BOX 139) SANTOS | P.O. BOX 272 S. PAULO

Agents in the Province of São Paulo for

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London.
Idem Cardiff.

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,
Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.
also of a Coal Depot, where a stock of "Cory's Merthyr" is always on hand.

(Rio
Cable address: "NAIAD") Santos
Santos
São Paulo

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,

PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 250,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their

Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.

82, Primeiro de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

Grand Hotel International

SITUATED ON THE PICTURESQUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,
and several every 15 minutes by the tram-cars line from the town (plano inclinado, rua da Rachele) to this hotel, and Silver.

This establishment, the first in Brazil, for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery views of the mountains, the harbor and high seas, is the most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperate breezing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better.

GEORGE BAPTISTA, MANAGER.

MAC NICOL, FOX & Co.

S. PAULO:

Rua José Bonifácio No. 10 } Commission and
P.O. Box No. 32 } General Merchants
Tel. address: CORNAX. } and Importers

SANTOS:

Rua Frei Gaspar No. 4 } Despatching,
P.O. Box No. 99 } Shipping and
Tel. address: FLOXAM. } General Agents

Correspondence invited.

HAUPT & BIEHN RIO DE JANEIRO.

53, Rua da Alfandega.

Imports and Commissions.

Railway Material.

Rolling Stock.

Machinery.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.

13 Rua Primeiro de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO,

32 Rua do Comercio, SÃO PAULO,

and

CASSELS, KING & Co.

838, Calle Cangalla, BUENOS AIRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hardware, Domestic goods, Specialties, etc., etc.—are respectfully solicited.

AMERICAN Bank Note Company, 78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE, NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.
Incorporated under laws of the State of New York, 1856.
Reorganized 1870.

ISSUERS AND PRINTERS OF
BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
DEBTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
STAMPS, etc., in the latest and most artistic style
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL FACILITIES TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.
Special papers manufactured exclusively for
use of the Company.

SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE CASTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF LITHOGRAPHIC STYLES.

Show Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.

AUG. D. SHEPARD, } Vice-Presidents.

TOURD ROBERTSON, }

THEO. H. FREELAND, Sec'y and Treas.

JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Sec'y.

I. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1830)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co.,

Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mini-Locomotives, Air-Brake Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.

Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.

No. 52, Rua 1ª de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & Co.

General and Commission Merchants,

SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Tecelagem Carioca

Companhia de Navegação Carioca

Costing Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P.O. Box 741. 88, Rua 1ª de Março.

Rio de Janeiro.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO. LIMITED.

Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. Besides possessing great loading power it commands itself for use in this country by reason of the fumes after explosion it being innocuous to the workers. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over most explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

(Also patent Detonator caps and Blackford's patent use. For further information and price, apply to the

Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.

No. 25, Rua Theophila Otoni.

Rio de Janeiro.

CHAS. H. NORRIS, General and Commission Merchant.

RUA DE S. PEDRO No. 1, 2nd floor.

REPRESENTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Agent for

Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers

Electrical machinery and appliances of all kinds.

Ice and Refrigerating machinery.

Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers

Acetates, paints and packing.

Gas Engines.

Edison motor fans.

Edison incandescents.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P.O. Box 1064. Rio de Janeiro

Insurance.

THE
EQUITABLE
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES.

Assets \$153,000,000—Surplus \$31,000,000.
Branch Office in Brazil:
Rua da Alfandega No. 1, corner 1^o de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

LOCAL DIRECTORY:

Barão de Sampaio Vianna, Chairman.
Dr. J. M. Leitão da Cunha, Counsel.
Dr. Azevedo Macedo, Medical-Director.

Carlos Pereira Leal, Secretary,
William P. Massie, Accountant.

Correspondence to be addressed to the Secretary.

CHALK & COONAN,
LONDON, SANTOS and S. PAULO.

General Merchants,
Shipping and General Commission Agents,
Tug-boat, Water-boat and Lighter owners.

AGENTS FOR:—Lloyd's, London.
Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Limited,
John Sunley & Co., London,
Thomas Ford & Co., Swansea,
and the Brazil Line of Packets.

Codes used:
SCOTT'S A 1, WATKINS
and A. B. C. [4th Edition]

Cable address:
DESPATCH-SANTOS.
P. O. Box, 136, Santos.

London address:—8 LONDON ST., FENCHURCH ST.

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,657 of
March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent.
Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1—1st floor.

COMMERCIAL UNION

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D.

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COM-

PANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £480,000 "

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

of London. Rua de S. Pedro No. 1—1st floor.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Insures against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
and offers every kind of reduced rates.

John Moore & Co. agents.
No. 8, Rua da Candelaria

BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIM'D

Capital £1,000,000 sterling
Reserve fund £1,328,751 "
Unrealized capital £2,400,751 "

Agent: P. E. Swanton & Co.
4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraya.

GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE CO.

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 62, Rua 1^a de Março.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE

INSURANCE Co.

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Watson Ritchie & Co.

No. 15, Rua de Theophilo Ottoni.

NORTHERN (FIRE) ASSURANCE

COMPANY

Established 1836

Capital £3,000,000
Accumulated funds £4,057,000

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Wilson & Co.

No. 21, Rua do Conselheiro Saraya.

Banks.**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE**

BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 800,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo,
Rosario and Paysandú.

DRAW'S ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agents.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

BRITISH BANK OF

SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.
London, E. C.

Capital £ 1,000,000
Item paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 800,000

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro:

71 A, Rua 1^a de Março

Draws on Head Offices, and Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO
AND BUENOS AIRES

Also on:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. J. Reinberg, Goshier & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Banco General und Agencies

ITALY.

Charles M. Fry, Esq.

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR

DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Deutschen Gesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Authorized by Decree No. 15,050)

Draws on:

Germany { Direction der Deutschen
Gesellschaft in Berlin, and corre-
spondents.
Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg, Hamburg,
M. A. von Rothschild
Sohn, Frankfurt a M.

England { N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London.
International Bank of London, Limited
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Braithwaite & Co., London

France { Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches
Crédit National d'Économie de
Paris, Paris.
Honné & Co., Paris

Spain { Crédit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.

Belgium { Banque d'Anvers, Anwerp
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Anwerp.

Italy { Banco Generale, branches and corre-
spondents.
Mancini & Co., Naples.

Portugal { Banco Lisbon & Açores and corre-
spondents.

United States G. Amsick & Co., New York.

Uruguay { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., Montevideo.
J. B. Supervielle.

Argentina { Ernesto Tornquist & Co., B. Ayres.
Deutsche Uebersee Bank, do.

and any other countries
Opens accounts current
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Receives orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettger, Nielsen,
Directors.

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN

BANK, LIMITED.

Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 500,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches
and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARÁ,
PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS,
PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES
AND NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.,

LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co.,

PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. J. B. Reinberg, Goshier & Co.,

HAMBURG.

Messrs. Grant & Son & Co.,

GENOA.

CHARLES HUE JUNE & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresco No. 5.

Caixa 392. RIO DE JANEIRO.
Water supplied on short notice.

Mr. R. J. CALLANDER, C.E.

Engages to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and
Architectural Works, in accordance with Government
Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

BIBLE SOCIETY.

Rua Sete de Setembro n. 71.

RIO DE JANEIRO.

For sale, Bibles and New Testaments, in English and other
languages.

In Portuguese, Figueiredo's Bible and Testaments, also
the Protestant Bible by Almeida, revised and corrected.

Agents, João M. G. dos SANTOS.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31
SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.



EUREKA LODGE
No. 3

The regular sessions of the
above are held at the Masonic
Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 51, on
the second and fourth Sunday

of every month at 8 p.m.
All Reg. F. and A. M. are requested to at-
tend in regular.

By Ord. of
The Secy.

GEPP, WYSARD & FLETCHER

10 Rua Frei Gaspar, 1^a

SANTOS

P. O. BOX 22. Cable address: WYSARD.

General Commission Agents and Exchange Brokers.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

JAPANESE COPYING PAPER,

of a superior quality,

just received at the

Typographia Aldina,

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

The Chandler & Price

x x GORDON & PRESS x x
and the Golding & Co.

x x PEARL & PRESS x x
AULT & WIBORG'S
PRINTING INKS
Have so superior.

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF

LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES,

manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and
Japanese parchment.

SQUARE COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior colored papers of various colors

American Commercial Envelopes,
made from the best white and tinted papers

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the
United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.
Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

IMPORT & HOLT LINE.

PASSENGER SERVICE TO NEW YORK.

Intended sailings from Rio

Galileo	24th May
Maskeleyne	25th May
Leibnitz	26th May

The well known steamer

GALILEO

will sail for New York on the 24th May

Cabot first and third-class passengers

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McVicker,

80, Rua 1 de Maio,

For passages, prices, etc., to the

Agents: NORTON, MEGAW & CO.

80, Rua 1 de Maio.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and pure current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

(Cash in advance in dollars.)

Subscription: 25\$00 per annum for Brazil.

50\$000 or 42\$000 (50\$ when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 800 PERIS for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rua do Ouvidor.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, or terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 25th, 1893.

Now that the Dresden conference has decided that quarantines are ineffective against cholera, and as some of the principal European nations have accepted this conclusion, we trust something further will be done toward the settlement of the quarantine vexations here in South America. Sanitary science is steadily moving in the direction of permanent local prevention, through which artificial restrictions on travel become as unnecessary as they are futile. Cholera has been known to pass the most rigid quarantines, while it has been easily kept at bay by simple local precautions, as was the case in England last year. And if this is true of cholera, why is it not equally true with yellow fever? The quarantine restrictions on this coast are becoming more general, costly and vexatious every year. They are causing serious inconveniences to travellers, and intolerable burdens to commerce. As a rule, their hardships, risks and losses fall most heavily on parties who are in no wise responsible for the alleged exposure to infection. It is inexactly unjust that the innocent should be longer compelled to endure these vexations and losses, and we hope therefore that the commercial nations of the world will unite to abolish the evil altogether.

THERE is comparatively little to record in connection with Rio Grande affairs for the past week. The minister of war, General Moura, has apparently assumed active direction of field operations in the state, and has been busily employed in organizing his forces since his arrival there. He is now at Bagé preparing for an attack on Tavares, which the latter has apparently avoided by breaking camp and moving toward Alegrete. There is no doubt that the old general was playing a shrewd game by holding a position on the Upanoroty, whence he could move either on Livramento, or Bagé, as this kept the considerable force under General Telles inactive while the federalists were organizing and uniting their forces in other parts of the state. The arrival of General Moura,

however, has changed the situation and Tavares, according to this morning's telegrams, has promptly placed himself between Telles forces and Alegrete. By this movement he not only threatens the advance of General Telles forces, but secures an open road to a junction with Colonel Salgado's force in case of necessity. Thus far General Tavares has completely outwitted Telles and has shown himself a strategist of no mean ability. In the Uruguayan district nothing important has occurred. Salgado took command of the federalists there on the 22nd, and the telegraph reports that he at once left Quirindy in the direction of Uruguayan. As his force has lately recovered arms and ammunition, it is probable that he means business. It is to be noted that Colonel Salgado was for some time the earliest commander at Uruguayan and was popular with both soldiers and citizens. He may therefore expect no slight assistance from old friends. The government troops under Generals Hippolyto, Lima and Pinheiro Machado are said to be encamped on the Rio Iticuly, waiting to attack Salgado from the rear while besieging Uruguayan. In all probability the current week will not pass without a conflict between some of these forces.

We do not know just what the details are of the agreement between the Treasury and the Obsequio Minis company in regard to the absorption of the recent loan in London by the former, but if the statement made in the local papers is true it certainly means serious consideration. We know that the general scheme is for the government to guarantee these loans, in return for the use of the proceeds not required by the borrowing companies. For instance, a railway company borrows enough for the completion of an extension which may require several years to construct, and the Treasury undertakes to guarantee the loan for the privilege of having the use of the money until repaid. Should it be inconvenient for the Treasury to advance the funds required at any time, means will of course be found to delay the construction. These companies, therefore, are to be used for obtaining loans for the Treasury, which loans are not to figure in the public indebtedness of the country. The point to which we desire to call special attention, and upon which the Treasury should throw a little light, is this: As soon as the loan was announced, a statement was published in the local press that the minister of finance had taken over the loan at the exchange rate of 20 pence, thus effecting a saving of 20,000,000\$. This operation was characterized by some as brilliant, but no one has informed us why. Given a recognized rate of exchange, which was 12 1/2d, on the day this operation was effected, it is evident that one man's profit means another man's loss. Were this margin a narrow one the loser would have a chance to recover his loss by a favorable turn in the market, but in this case no such recovery is possible. Employing round numbers, the loan yielded £ 3,000,000. This at the current rate of exchange should have yielded the company 57,810,000\$, but we are informed that the Treasury had taken over the loan at 20c., or at a cost of 36,150,000\$, the company thus losing the important sum of 21,660,000\$. This difference of course shows a saving of over 20,000,000\$, for the Treasury, for it needed a large sum of money in London, and it has secured that sum at a cost of 36,000,000\$ when it would have cost over 57,000,000\$ in case of remittance. Or had the government transferred the money to this market, it would have made a clean profit of over 20,000,000\$. But, at the same time, what are we to say of the Oeste de Minas directors? This transaction, on the face of it, is a loss to that company of over 20,000,000\$. Still further, the nominal amount of the loan is, say, £ 3,700,000, or, at 12 1/2d., about 70,000,000\$. On this sum it has undertaken to pay 5 per cent per annum. And yet the directors have realized only a little over one half that sum as the proceeds of the loan! This certainly is far from being a "brilliant operation." We can not believe that these gentlemen are such blind and hopeless fools as this operation implies, consequently the Treasury must have given something more than the bare 20 pence announced in the press. Were they such fools, then the minister could hardly claim credit for taking advantage of them in this manner; hence the brilliancy of this financial operation must rest on some other feature of the transaction. What is it?

The Buenos Aires *Standard* having stated that a panic had sprung up in Uruguay involving annexation to Argentina, the *Montevideo Times* has vigorously contested the report and argues that such a step possesses no advantages whatever for Uruguay. But as the Uruguayan government has for a long time been the Argentinian can offer nothing better. On the contrary, the chaotic state of revolution in Uruguay now existing in the Argentine provinces, and the total lack of honesty and honor in the provincial and general governments of that country, would even make matters worse in Uruguay. In the latter country the foreign element is nearly strong enough to make itself felt whenever it chooses to do so, and in this eventuality has one good prospect for the future reorganization of that country. The *Times* also holds that annexation to Brazil would yield no better results for Uruguay, and in this we quite agree. Brazil is already much too large for a weak and vacillating government, and the absorption of a country like Uruguay would be a source of increased weakness. Manifestly, therefore, the annexation of Uruguay by either Argentina, or Brazil, would be a benefit to none of the countries concerned, and it would almost invariably lead to a war between the two stronger powers. The one alternative, in our opinion, is the strengthening of Uruguay by an increase of territory. This would remove the "weak man," or bone of contention, from the plates of this coast, and would really be a benefit to all the powers interested. If we had the privilege of reorganizing the national boundaries on this coast, we would make the Paraná and Uruguay rivers the eastern boundary of Argentina and the division line between Santa Catharina and Rio Grande the southern boundary of Brazil. All the intermediate territory—the Brazilian states of Rio Grande do Sul, the Argentine provinces of Entre Rios and Corrientes and the Argentine territory of Misiones—we would unite to Uruguay for the formation of one strong nation, large enough to command respect and strong enough to protect herself. If Paraguay could be induced to join such a confederation, all the better. There would be no occasion for jealousy between Brazil and Argentina, and consequently there would be no need of that armed protection which both countries feel compelled to maintain over their poor neighbor. Possibly the elements forming the new nation would not be sufficiently homogeneous to make a strong and progressive nation, but the result can hardly be worse than what we now have. Rio Grande and Uruguay would certainly work together with as little friction as must inevitably continue to exist between that state and the central and northern states of Brazil, and that alone is worth consideration.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The English residents of Belgrano, Buenos Aires, are organizing a club.

—The socialists of Buenos Aires are preparing for a grand manifestation on May 1st.

—It is reported that the Rio Grande federalists have purchased 2,000 rifles in Argentina.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 19th says that serious fears are entertained of an impending revolution at La Plata.

—Dr. Zeballos is writing a series of articles in answer to those of Bahia de Chiquena on the question of the boundary between Argentina and Brazil. These articles, it is said, will be translated into English and sent to the President of the United States.

—The second remittance of silver coin from Chile, amounting to £155,081, was received at Montevideo on the 6th, consigned to the London and Brazilian Bank, but was not taken over by the Uruguayan government for some days because of a lack of available cash.

—The *Junio de comercio* at Montevideo has called upon the Banco do Credito Popular for a deposit of \$18,000 gold as a security in its suit to protect its interests in the liquidation of the Banco Nacional, in which the Rio bank owned 3,000,000\$ in its days of prosperity.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 18th says that the Brazilian minister there has asked to have Ernesto Grassano, Dr. Donatelli and Paula Tavares interned on the ground of being agents of the federalists. The last two of these are editors of the *Castro*, a journal published at Rivera. The order against the first named has since been rescinded.

—We see by the *Times* of Argentina that the fugitive London swindler James S. Ridout is living in Buenos Aires under an assumed name. He was detected through certain Bank of England notes which he exchanged there on January 15th, the numbers of which were known. The discovery of the notes was made known in London, and the Foreign Office promptly asked him his extradition. But the Argentine government refused unless the British government would agree to grant the same favor should a case arise. This was not accepted, consequently the fugitive can not be secured.

—A Montevideo telegram of yesterday says that General Salgado has ordered three federalists of his force to be shot for attempting to sack a house in B. Pelito. He has issued orders that every soldier caught molesting non-combatants will be treated in this manner.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 24th says that the steamship companies and passengers have raised a question with the Buenos Aires sanitary authorities on account of expenses levied upon them in quarantine. It is quite a matter of expense for the sanitary authorities to have to quarantine passengers to prevent the spread of diseases that are already in the country.

—The French *Journal des Debats* of Buenos Aires has sent a representative to the French minister in order to suppress the circulation of the *Journal des Debats*. The minister, however, because of the quarantine imposed in Buenos Aires, has not yet been able to return to France. He is now in the city, and is not allowed to leave the quarantine zone. In the majority of cases they are senseless, ruthless and unnecessary.

—Typhoid fever seems to be four percent just at present, and we hear of several of the British community who are suffering from the disease. We are always crying out for more precautions to be taken against the introduction of yellow fever from Brazil, but the breeding grounds of typhoid and other equally deadly fevers are still allowed to do their full work, while the municipality look calmly on. Physicians, too, are a good deal better. —Buenos Aires *Standard*, April 12.

—*Reverso*, 19th April. —Juan Fierro had been sent back to Cruz Alta for the purpose of the "sumario," and while there he was reported to have boasted of about his head, and of the murder of some persons on whom he had his eye. This was exaggerated by the stories that were told of them assembled, and of themselves, marched to the police station, overpowered the police and seized the murderer. They then dragged the fellow to the church railing and every man discharged his rifle at him. The body was then dragged back to the police station by the authorities to recognize it. —Buenos Aires *Standard*.

—We see from the *Standard* that the long desired railway to Foz de Iguazu from Alegria station on the Matto Grosso line is to be constructed. The company have promised to contribute \$80,000 towards it and local estates and capitalists are to assist. A railroad from Foz de Iguazu to join the line to Paysandu is not only projected but the surveys are being made. Mr. Yung, a well-known engineer, is at this time undertaking these surveys. This railway is exceptional in the fact that the concessionists do not ask any external aid. The government is not asked to give its guarantee and is the outside public asked to subscribe. It will be a line made by the land-owners who are sincerely hope will profit thereby. —Uruguay *Standard*, April 9th.

—A deputation of colonists presented, on Saturday last, in the office of the "minister de hacienda" in Santa Fé, a petition directed to Congress and signed by nine thousand colonists of the province. The colonists who signed the petition ask for the abolition of the grain tax, which they deem unjust, the immediate suspension of the collection of the tax until the legislature decrees a law or otherwise, and the permission to have justice of the peace, and "comisarios de fomento," by election, undertaking to defray the cost of these officials in the same way as they pay the salaries of their schoolmasters. The minister of the deputation little satisfaction and they left him without much hope of their petition being received. —*Spot and Pasture*, April 12.

—The report for 1892 of the British vice-consul at Buenos Aires contains the following valuable advice to intending emigrants:—"Wages in 1891 were excessively low, and compared most unfavorably with wages in England; and do so still, except, perhaps, for good domestic servants, who are in great request. With possibly this exception, it appears to me to be self-evidently inadvisable for any British person to emigrate to this country merely to earn money. The British workman has not been a success in this country. He is too exacting in his wants, too extravagant in his living, and does not readily adapt himself to the necessities of the Argentine republic. Intending emigrants to this country should not fail to obtain the most recent information about the conditions of labor in this country before emigrating, so as to avoid the many disappointments to which they have often been subjected in recent years."

—The British bark *Powandah* arrived at Praia Blanca on 24th March from Rio de Janeiro; she was chartered to load grain there for account of Messrs. Bunge & Bohn. Arrivals from Brazilian ports, being subjected to quarantine, the vessel was naturally quarantined in her arrival at Praia Blanca, but the health board now insist that the quarantine ground of the republic is Buenos Aires, and has consequently ordered the *Powandah* to proceed to the outer roads, and there perform her quarantine of ten days. The vessel has already been 17 days in quarantine at Praia Blanca. It seems incredible that such unreasoned action, such as these should be still perpetuated in the republic. If the ground held by the health board holds good, and all vessels undergoing quarantine must perform come up to the outer roads, a regular revolution in commercial intercourse must follow. There is no reason why Chilean ports should not be subjected to quarantine, if according to the measures of the health board, some infectious disease has not at some outlandish village in the Andes. On the same plea, as is now put forward in the *Powandah* case, any bark landing then at Punta Arenas, in the Strait of Magellan, for Tierra del Fuego, with passengers for the purposes of the Southern regions or with any other necessary cargo for their subsistence, is old have to proceed first to Buenos Aires waters, and proceed hence to Tierra del Fuego. The idea seems preposterous in the extreme, yet it is exactly the stand that the health board now assumes. It never enters the mind of such authorities, general commercial regulations, pretend to process commercial regulations, that if the republic in the Atlantic coast, they should supply the ports with every facility to foster, and not hinder, its shipping trade. —*Times of Argentina*, April 11.

—With regard to Uruguay voluntarily entering the Argentine confederation, it is improbable in the extreme, and is there the least temptation for her to do so. Judging by the anarchy and misrule prevailing in the interior of Argentina for many years, the fate of Uruguay as an Argentine province would be no better, perhaps even worse, than it is at present. Bad as the Uruguayan government has been for the last decade, that of Argentina has not proved itself so superior, that the people of Uruguay would voluntarily sacrifice their independence, nominal as it is, for the exchange. If they change at all, they want to exchange a bad master for a good one, not one bad master for another. The trade between the two republics would certainly be a boon—though not a great one, for their productions are too similar—but this could be settled, if the people were that well inclined, without any display of an insubordination of nationality. —*Batavia Times*, April 11.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A recent electoral victory in Campos shows that city to possess 5,664 enrolled voters.

—The S. Paulo Tribunal of Justice has decided that civil marriage must precede the religious ceremony.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 23rd says that General Moura is still at Itagá, reorganizing the forces there.

—The Tiradentes celebration in Bahia received but slight attention from the public. It was purely official.

—It is estimated that 20,000 emigrants have been torn up the railway track between Quarary and Uruguanayana.

—In the month of February there emigrated from Ceará 838 persons to the northern states and 177 to the southern.

—The state legislature of Minas Geraes should have been formally opened on the 21st, but failed to convene a quorum.

—In Piracicaba on the night of the 14th inst., 53 street lamps were stolen. São Paulo is achieving a reputation for theft.

—Three months ago state pork (*tonchulo*) was selling at Araras, S. Paulo, at 11\$ and 12\$ an arroba; now it costs 28\$.

—A Jardim Acedunio Zoológico e Botânico was formally inaugurated in the Camacy suburb of São Paulo on the 21st inst.

—It is said in Pará that Lieut. Col. Dr. Serzedello will be elected in Congress from that state in case he resigns the position of finance.

—It is reported from Pará that the Pereira Gomes colony on the Guyana frontier is being abandoned because of the failure of rice-cultures.

—At the two military offices in Casa Branca, S. Paulo, there were signed last year 154 deeds transferring property to the value of 955,993,800.

—The telegraph reports new conflicts at Pernambuco between soldiers and policemen. On the 20th one soldier and two policemen were wounded in one of these fights.

—It is said that on the receipt of printed copies of Col. Salgado's letter, six soldiers of the 6th battalion in Livramento deserted and started to join their old commander.

—It was reported in Montevideo on the 24th that General Silva Tereza, having collected a large force, had left his camp and marched to join with Col. Salgado.

—It was reported yesterday that 4,000 men under Gen. Lima were crossing the Rio Iticuma, under orders from General Moura that they should take the field against Col. Salgado.

—Dr. Vicente Machado, acting governor of Paraná, telegraphs that on the 20th inst. three officers of the state police force attempted to procure a mutiny in that force. They were all arrested.

—According to the *Rebeller* the people of Palmeira, Paraná, recently witnessed a pugilistic encounter between the police delegate and prosecuting attorney, which excited much merriment among bystanders.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 24th says that General Telles arrived there on the 23rd in the morning to confer with the minister of war. At 3 p. m. he left for Itagá, accompanied by General Moura who will return to Porto Alegre after a brief absence.

—The *Canhoba* of Roraima says that, when the forces of Col. Pesters Guimarães approached Quarary, they were joined by nearly all the men under the Castilista leaders Palma and Nien-Cornel. The former had only 80 men left and the latter only 15.

—Reports are current in Pará that the military commission sent there to investigate the attempted deposition of the governor of Amazonas by the military force at Manaus, has found General Bento Fernandes, commander of that district, guilty of the charges preferred against him.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 20th says that on the previous night a band of Castilhistas invaded Uruguayan territory and murdered two brothers of the name of Estanislau and Horacio Aguiar. A protest elicited the reply from Gen. Isidoro that the victims were bandits and federalists.

—The complaints against thefts in the Santos custom-house still continue. The house of J. Flack & Co., which, as we stated in our last number, had recently lost over 4,000\$ by these thefts, has again suffered in this way, losing this time linen goods valued at 1,200\$. From a case of Smith & Wesson revolvers, consigned to João Fischbacher, 13 were abstracted. The *Diário Papayer* of the 18th inst. says that up to that date the custom-house had taken no steps to put an end to these thefts.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 21st says that Col. Salgado has left Quarary-Chico for the purpose of besieging Uruguayana.

—The construction of an educational institution, to be known as the "Universidade Paranaense," was inaugurated at Curitiba, Paraná, on the 23rd inst.

—Col. Salgado took command of the 2nd division of the federalist army on the 22nd inst. This division is reported to be marching towards Uruguayana.

—The Tiradentes celebration in Oura Preta appears to have been a great success. There were a large attendance of people, music, fireworks and a public ball.

—It is said that the federalists recently captured a thousand blankets and five hundred sacks of flour which were being carried to the government troops in Rio Grande.

—The Pernambuco chamber of deputies has protested against the interference of the Supreme Tribunal Federal in the controversy between that house and the governor.

—An election took place in Rio Grande do Norte on the 23rd to fill a vacancy in the federal Chamber of Deputies. The official candidate Augusto Maranhão appears to have been elected.

—Thirty-five boxes of ammunition were recently sent from Montevideo to Livramento for the garrison of that place. It is said that Livramento is now able to withstand a siege of three months.

—A telegram of the 23rd says that at Tula and Laguna municipal guards are organizing to assist the government troops in the boundary between Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—The president of the Pernambuco chamber of deputies telegraphed on the 22nd that the customs authorities had seized a large quantity of arms and ammunition ordered by the governor of that state.

—A Monte Caseros telegram of yesterday says that the ammunition destined for the Uruguayan garrison has not yet arrived at that place. The delay is attributed to occurrences at Conceição, where we are left in the dark as to what those occurrences were.

—At the opening of the Bahia state legislature the military guard at the assembly building was increased to 30 soldiers, who were provided with full cartridges. Why this display of military force? Is this the way the military authorities propose to conduct a civil government in Brazil?

—A telegram yesterday from Moreira Alves, president of the Pernambuco chamber of deputies, says that a large consignment of arms and ammunition for the governor, which came on a steamer from New York, had been apprehended. He also says that other consignments are expected.

—A Santa Rosa telegram of the 23rd says that 150 armed men of the Uruguayan garrison had come over to the federalists. Col. Salgado was making forced marches to invest the place. It is said that Gen. Ulysses and Pinheiro Machado are intending to attack the besieging force in the rear.

—Moreira Alves says that the committee on legislation in the Pernambuco chamber of deputies has denounced the governor for advising the municipal councils to resist the action of the legislature. The telegraph account of this gentleman is becoming rather large. Is there no way to suppress him?

—Cricket practice for the coming season began in Santos on the 21st and the first match will occur on the 24th between "original members" (1890) and "new-comers." In view of the ravages of fever and other causes, it is feared that some difficulty will be found in arranging an eleven from the original members of the club.

—The *Brochados* of Curitiba says that the vice-governor of Paraná, Sr. Vicele Machado, received some time ago the sum of 4,000\$ for the purpose of inspecting Brazilian consulates in southern Europe. Up to the present time, however, he has neither undertaken this tour of inspection, nor returned the money advanced.

—Our Santos advice state that the epidemic of yellow fever there has almost disappeared in the shipping, about two new cases a day being reported at present. On shore the new cases sent to the hospital number 8 to 10 a day, and the deaths number about 7 a day, on an average. The business houses are still keeping their employees at S. Paulo.

—Instead of attempting pacific measures for the suppression of the conflict in Rio Grande, General Moura seems to have taken active command of the national and state forces and is preparing a vigorous campaign against the federalists. A telegram of the 19th says that he is organizing three army corps with which he expects to crush the revolution in short order.

—Campos is now in the throes of revolutionary alarm. On Saturday last, it is said that a conspiracy was discovered among the sergeants of the 2nd police battalion, whose object was the overthrow of the national government, as well as of certain police and local authorities. Three sergeants were arrested and sent to Niterói. It is probable that an exaggerated importance has been given to the event, as one of the reports says that a general massacre was intended.

—On the 20th a trifling dispute between Deputy Samuel Saul and Sr. Antonio Dias Novais at Bragança, S. Paulo, led the former to go to his cane on the other. In the evening, as the deputy was sitting in one of the front seats at the theatre, Novais suddenly approached and shot him with a revolver, wounding him slightly. Novais then turned his revolver against himself and fired, but unhappily missed the mark. The bullet, however, struck the railing of a box occupied by the family of the manager. Novais was arrested, but will probably escape punishment as he belongs to a prominent family.

—The *Debate*, an opposition paper in Alagoas, was suppressed by order of the governor on the day of the publication of the first number. The carrier was arrested before he had completed its delivery, and on the following day the police took possession of the printing-office. The municipal intendente withdrew the license which he had granted for the publication of the paper. This is the liberty "for which our forefathers fought and died."

—Francatelli Tullin, accused of the murder of his step-father Luciano Mateos in May, 1891, an offence which caused a great sensation at the time, has had his second trial and has been condemned to 22 years' imprisonment. The first sentence, from which he appealed, condemned him to 21 years. He has again appealed. As he was returning to prison after his trial he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his guard and made his escape, but was subsequently captured.

COFFEE NOTES

—A New York telegram of the 19th announces the failure of Thomas Krill, who was connected with the Brazilian coffee trade.

—The *Jornal do Commercio*, in its issue of the 19th inst., publishes the following telegram from Paris:—"New from Havre reports a panic in the coffee market. Quotations, which had risen to 107, dropped to 85, this decline being attributed to heavy stocks at Havre and New York. Some persons, however, say it is due to a combination of the coffee roasters and the house of Arncliffe with European buyers. The bulls are completely demoralized and it is reported that the speculator Almeida is seriously involved and has lost heavily."

RAILROAD NOTES

—The Botafogo-Gaúcho tramway has at last secured a satisfactory contract with the *Empreza Construção Cavis* for an extension along the Copacabana beach to the Leme pass.

—The Curcubato railway has been exempted from the payment of its quota for the fiscalization of railways, on the ground that it is making great sacrifices for maintaining regular traffic. The reason is perfectly good and proper, but why is it not admitted in the cases of large railways which are making just the same sacrifices?

—The government has approved the new schedule of freight and passenger rates on the Estrada de Ferro do Norte. According to this schedule first-class passengers pay 70 reis per kilometre and second-class passengers half that sum. Baggage pays 10 reis per kilogramme per kilometre; first-class freight, 8 reis per kilogramme for every kilometre; second-class, 6 reis; third-class, 4 reis; 5th class, 2.5 reis; 6th class, 1.5 reis; money, 50 reis per cento per kilometre and 1/4 ad valorem; vehicles, 1st class, the fixed rate of 25\$, and 300 reis per kilometre; 2nd class, same fixed rate and 250 reis per kilometre; annually, per kilometre 1st-class, 100 reis; 2nd-class, 80 reis; 3rd-class, 30 reis.

LOCAL NOTES

—The British gunboat *Argyle* arrived here on the 24th inst., homeward bound.

—It is announced that Capt. Antonio Maria de Albuquerque O'Connell Jersey, of the corps of engineers, has resigned his commission in the army.

—In the municipal council a proposal has been made to place a tax of 1,000\$ and 10% of the gross receipts on opera troupes and dramatic companies that come to play in this city.

—It is announced that the 35th battalion, soon to arrive from Piauí, will leave for Rio Grande on the 1st prox. The Rio battalions are still secure in their comfortable barracks here in this city.

—Included in the shipments on the *Itaipu* for Rio Grande on the 21st were 600 overcoats, 600 blankets, 250 Mauser rifles, of the consignment just received from Germany, and two machine guns with ammunition.

—Retired Admiral Legay has answered Gen. Bernard Vasques' article on affairs in Rio Grande do Sul. He maintains that, notwithstanding the general's assertions to the contrary, the latter interfered in those affairs in favor of the Castilhistas.

—Complaints are made of the insufficient announcements of changes in the Petropolis service, and of the gross ignorance of employees who are unable to explain them to the public. There is an apparent impression abroad that people have plenty of time to learn from the Petropolis to the Cas Piaros in search of information as to the arrival of the trams.

—There was a meeting of the Batalhão Tiradentes on the 24th, on which occasion its valiant colonel, Sampaio Ferraz, made a speech, denounced the chief of police and prefect for the occurrences of the 20th, and then offered his resignation. Several members of the battalion thereupon announced their withdrawal. Sampaio then reconsidered, and as in the case of going to Rio Grande, placed himself in the hands of his friends.

—"Some 15 days ago," says the *Gazeta de Notícias* of yesterday, "there disappeared from Rio de Janeiro a gentleman of our best society, formerly a prominent attorney and judge in one of the states of the republic, and recently a functionary in an important company. It does not appear that he has lost any steamer, nor is there information of any engagements that have led to so sudden and unexpected a disappearance. The chief of police has busily employed all the means in his power to unravel the mystery."

—Deputy Francisco Glycerio has recently had several interviews with President Floriano Peixoto.

—The *Abdante Barros* left Toulon for Port Said on the 19th. The cruiser will then proceed to Alen, Colombia, Singapore, Hong Kong and Shanghai, it which last-named port she will await the arrival of the Brazilian minister, Barão do Ladário.

—We are glad to note that an insolent conductor on the Carris Urubanos tramway was dismissed on the 18th because of a complaint against him in a morning paper. The companies should insist on the good behavior of its employees under all circumstances.

—The British armed cruiser *Royal Arthur*, Capt. F. P. Trench, 21 days from Portsmouth, entered this port on the 18th, en route for the West Coast, for which destination she sailed on the following day. The *Royal Arthur* also carries the pennant of Rear-Admiral Henry F. Stephenson, who is on his way to assume command of the British squadron in the southern Pacific.

—It is reported that the government shipped on the steamer *Jupiter* 200,000 Comblin rifle cartridges and 100,000 Winchester rifle cartridges for Uruguayana, and 621,000 Comblin rifle cartridges, 150,000 Comblin musketoon cartridges, 7,000 Winchester calibre cartridges, 6 cases of pistols, 400 blue cloth blouses and the same number of pairs of trousers for Livramento.

—The inquiry which is now being made into the crime committed by ex-policeman Lealão José da Silva against an unfortunate little girl, is developing a scandal which should make the authorities of this city blush for shame. It is apparent that the criminal has been shamelessly protected at headquarters, and those whose duty it is to protect the weak and defenceless.

—Considerable murmuring has been caused by the salaries with which the police has doubled the recruits it is sending to the army. Among them are some of the most talented Indian names, such as Tupy, Granjandira, Chiracary, Mucosé, Jafary, Junty, Muritly, Munguá, Sapucaia, Moseray, Sineorá, etc. As the recruits have not become accustomed to their new names, there is much confusion at roll-call.

—The police seized 24 boxes of cartridges in the custom-house a few days since, comprising 46,000 Winchester rifle cartridges and 106 kilos of revolver cartridges. They were imported by Eduardo Martins & Co., who applied to the chief of police, Martins & Co., to dispatch them. As there was no official permission to dispatch them, it is difficult to understand by what right they are confiscated. We seem to be living under a Lamine regime.

—The commandant of the military school, Col. Bismarck Castaldi, has made the mistake of taking notice of the complaint published in the *Paiz* about the food served at that establishment. He first sent an official letter to the adjutant-general on the subject, and then wrote an explanatory letter to the *Paiz*. Instead of this, he should have ascertained the name of the youth who had the presumption to carry his beef-steak to a newspaper office for public denunciation, and then he should have sent him back to his mother's care, where the steaks are perhaps more to his taste.

—A peculiar incident occurred here on the 19th, which we confess we fail to understand. The commission in charge of the preparations for the Tiradentes festivities of the 21st had resolved to cover the Dr. Pedro I. statue in Largo do Rocio with a large music stand and secure some kind of permission for that purpose, at any rate the scaffolding was put up and the covering had been partly nailed on. The prefect had enlarged the work, but an arrangement between him and the work had been recomenced, when a mob suddenly gathered on Wednesday evening, led by a captain of the "national guard," and completely tore down the structure. Later in the evening the chief of police, the municipal prefect, and members of the commission had a consultation, when it was resolved not to go on with the offending structure. It was a mistake in the first place to permit the construction of a hand stand in that place, but we fail to understand how it was that the indignation of the populace was aroused against it.

—The *Cidade do Rio* of the 20th relates that in a house No. 394, Rua Senador Euzébio were found two little girls who had been sacrificed to a love of shame. One is 12 years old and the other only 7. The authorities have opened an investigation, and it is said that the mothers are held responsible to some extent for not protecting the poor little things from the lusts of demons. This is by far the most revolting case we have this far recorded. It is simply incredible that such things could happen in a country calling itself civilized. And it is still more incomprehensible that the citizens of this city, who claim some of the better sentiments and feelings of humanity, are content to see these crimes committed day after day without punishment! Offences like these should never be permitted to escape the severest penalties, and the authorities and the law do not inflict them, then the people should do it themselves. The ministers who seduce and abuse children in this way should be strung up to the lamp-posts and gibbeted with shot, and, in our opinion, no self-respecting and right-feeling people will hesitate one moment in doing it. In the face of these monstrous and unpunished crimes, however, it is an open question whether the authorities can claim to be humane, self-respecting and right-feeling. It is an open question whether they are entitled even to the courtesy of being called high civil. With such a criminal in Congress, protected by its privileges, with police protection accorded to seducers of children, and with scores of little sufferers in every part of the country whose names are called out for vengeance, it is clear that there is not enough of morality and humanity in the land to give it even the right of claiming kinship to modern civilization. Look at the question as he may, no Brazilian can escape responsibility for such crimes as these would be his made a good honest effort to send him out—and that effort he has never made, and shows no inclination to make. The infinite shame of them the damning crime of them, therefore, must rest upon the society which protects them!

April 22nd, 1893.

BANKS.

DEBENTURES

AY's.

No.

MILLIS,

REFERENCES

SHIPPING

INSURANCE.

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYPOTHECARY NOTES

MILLS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Amount	Last year	Closing quotations
1,000,000	6,000,000	138,397.8	Alhambra	10 000—Jan '11	400	305 000	
1,000,000	240,000	114,023	América Fabril	10 000—Feb '11	400	200 000	
1,000,000	3,000,000	857.38	Brasil Industrial	18 000—Feb '11	400	200 000	200 000
100,000	300,000	562	Brasão	8 000—Aug '10	400	200 000	
3,000,000	3,000,000	531.72	Caixa	— Jan '11	400	200 000	
1,000,000	2,000,000	24,178	Camargo Industrial	14 000—Jan '11	400	215 000	
1,000,000	3,000,000	..	Conceição	4 100—July '11	200	175 000	
250,000	250,000	..	D. Isid.	200	214 000	
1,000,000	600,000	10,874	Emmental Mineira	12 000—Aug '10	200	200 000	
1,000,000	1,000,000	..	Manufatura Fluviante	200	200 000	
1,000,000	4,000,000	24,000	Petrobrás	9 000—Aug '11	400	140 000	
1,000,000	2,000,000	..	Progresso Ind. do Brasil	2 000—..	200	130 000	
1,000,000	2,000,000	247,372	Rio de Janeiro	11 000—..	400	200 000	135 000
1,000,000	3,200,000	137,547	S. Laranjeira	8 000—Aug '11	200	235 000	
1,000,000	18,000,000	..	do S. Paulo	100	7 000	
500,000	600,000	20,770	S. Paulo de Alcantara	10 000—Jan '11	400	130 000	
500,000	4,000,440	..	União Industrial S. Paulo	7 000—Jan '11	400	150 000	

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New-York.

Steamships.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND OTHER RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.
New York:

Sirius.....	April 27th
Gallio.....	May 7th
Bessel.....	" 15th
Halley.....	" 20th

Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offers.
* Receives 1st and 3rd class passengers.

New Orleans

Strabo.....	April 23rd
Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.	
Chaucer.....	April 25th
Chantrey.....	May 7th

Intended sailings from Santos for
New York:

Biela.....	April 20th
Cuvier.....	May 5th

For further information apply in Santos to

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 19 de Março.

For passages, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82, Rua 19 de Março

ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES, 1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
April 30	Trent.....	Santos.
May 4	Trent.....	Southampton and Antwerp calling Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, S. Vicente, Lisbon and Vigo.
" 12	Tagus.....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Salraldo.

G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Liguria.....	May 5th
Britannia.....	" 22nd

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light
and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken
out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro,

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING Co., L'd.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Ruahine.....	May 17th
Rangitiki.....	June 2nd

These steamers are first-class in every respect and are
celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior ac-
commodations. Call at TENNISFIELD and PLYMOUTH; pas-
sengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

The Original and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus:—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Croase & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by
Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION Co., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND AND LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tainui.....	May 14th
Doric.....	June 16th

Steamers superior in every respect and fitted with every
convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TENNISFIELD
and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passages and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co., L'd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhãs.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

" River Plate

" China, Japan

" Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different lines
accepted.

Passage Rates:	1st cl.	3rd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	140/200
"—Vigo.....	500 "	130/200
"—Lisbon.....	500 "	120/200

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alameda, No. 58. Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HOWDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

HOULDER LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113	
Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, " " 905	
Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 30, " " 253	
Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, " " 54	

Cable Address:—SAMSON.

THE MONTEVIDEO TIMES

DAILY MORNING PAPER

ESTABLISHED 1888.

Circulates in Montevideo and the Republic of Uruguay
Buenos Aires and the Argentine Republic, Europe and the
United States.

This paper is absolutely independent and is the only
acknowledged representative organ of English interests in
the Republic.

Its recent articles on financial topics have secured general
attention on account of their accuracy and outspokenness.

FIRST CLASS ADVERTISING MEDIUM.

Advertisements and subscriptions received by post.

For terms, etc., apply to THE MANAGER,

Calle Treinta y Tres 51.—Montevideo.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETH,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade marks)
and large type for marking code bags.

Business Signs Engraved

COMMERCIAL PRINTING

of every kind and description at

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

1st floor.

V. A. WENCESLAU GUIMARÃES & Co.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities
bottles, or in casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & Co.,

Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. FELLER & Co.,

Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. BERRY MARTIN & Co.,

Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne
Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alameda, 83.

THE BRAZILIAN COAL Co. LIMITED.

Representatives of

CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ld., London

Idem Cardiff

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merithy"
always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.
Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES:

Rua 1.º de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

WILSON & CO.

21 Rua Conselheiro Saraiva,

Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE

Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.

Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box No. 167.

WILSON, BEAVER & CO.

No. 1, Travessa de Santo Antonio,

Santos.

Importers,

Forwarding Agents, and

Commission Merchants.

Telegrams: "Winchester."

P. O. Box No. 111

GOVERNESS.

An experienced and highly recommended English governess
has now some hours disengaged.
Also holds

Classes

twice a week (each lesson of 2 hours) at her residence,

7, Travessa dos Marques,

Largo dos Leões.

WANTED.

A situation as Nurse to accompany a family to England.
Apply to Crockley & Co.

67, Ouvidor.

WANTED.

By the Bahia Central Sugar Factories Co., Limited, Bahia,
two Engineers. Must speak Portuguese. Apply, stating sal-
ary required, to the Office of the Company, Bahia.

31.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,

Château Palugay,

Karlovit.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconituent for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.

Sole Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara.

Rio de Janeiro.

COFFEE CULTURE

In Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work.

Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres, each are
offered in exchange for manual labor.

NINETY THOUSAND ACRES

of the first quality terra roxa coffee lands in the county of
Araraquara, on the Jacaré river, are to be had for the
cultivation of them in coffee, a half interest in each farm
given to the farmers who will work them. Address:

THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY

Rua Direita No. 2

São Paulo, Brazil.

Care of

J. W. COCHMAN,

Super

CRASHLEY & Co.,

Newspapers and Booksellers.

Subscription received for all the leading English and Ameri-
can newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Edi-
tions, of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Old Brazilian stamps bought

Collections of stamps purchased


Agents for Longwell's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Pless & Lubb's and Royal

Perfumeries and Fear's Soap

No. 67, Rue do Ouvidor.

W. R. CASELS & Co., Agents for Brazil.



ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.
CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica,
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises,
Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers every where. Fifty Cents a
Bottle. Directions in 15 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-patients will be admitted on presentation of an
Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment
of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee
for all expenses from some resident in good standing, will be
required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between
10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should be sent by one of the visit-
ing physicians (Drs. Rocha Faria, Bandeira, or Stewart)
before going there, in order to secure prompt medical atten-
dence.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the
Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instruc-
tions as to admission—whether in the ordinary or fever
wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:

DR. ROCHA FARIA,..... No. 1 Rua 19 de Março

DR. BANDEIRA,..... No. 53 Rua dos Ourios

DR. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 29, Rosario.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the after-
noon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

TYF ALDINA, 79 Sete de Setembro.